



Land

Cleaner Land

Introduction

Utah is a land of high mountain ranges, slickrock formations and red rock canyons – all reflecting the diverse topography of the **Rocky Mountains, Colorado Plateau** and **Great Basin**. Protecting the environmental quality of the land is integral to ensuring Utah's air is clean and its water pure. To this end, the **Utah Department of Environmental Quality** (DEQ) focuses on the prevention, management, control and cleanup of toxic chemicals. With the advent of federal and state laws, waste management today is much better than previous practices. This chapter highlights some of the ways DEQ meets its state and federal responsibilities to protect human health and the environment.

Toxic Chemicals

The amount of toxic chemicals released into the environment has steadily declined in recent years, in part because of industry's voluntary efforts. Under the **Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act** of 1986, and the **Pollution Prevention Act** of 1990, facilities must report their releases of more than 650 toxic chemicals and chemical compounds to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and to state officials. It is important to note that the majority of the releases are in fact permitted by DEQ and allowable under federal law. This data is available to the public through the **Toxics Release Inventory** (TRI). In 2004, the latest annual TRI available, the total toxic releases in Utah were about 167.8 million pounds of chemicals – a decline of one-third of the amounts released in 2003. Visit www.epa.gov/tri for more information on the TRI program in Utah, and for links to the federal TRI program.

Utah Land Facts¹

Topography

2,000 to 13,528 feet above sea level

State, Other Government & Private

15.7 million acres

Federal Land

34.8 million acres

Department of Defense

1.8 million acres

Wilderness Study Areas

3.2 million acres

Tribal Lands 2.1 million acres

The Utah Solid & Hazardous Waste

Control Board has dual oversight within

the **Department of Environmental**

Quality. It not only oversees federal and

state environmental laws relating to solid

and hazardous wastes managed by the

Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste

but also the underground storage tank

program and Brownfields reclamation

projects managed by the **Division of**

Environmental Response and

Remediation. To learn more visit:

www.hazardouswaste.utah.gov/Board/

[SHWCBMembers.htm](http://www.hazardouswaste.utah.gov/Board/SHWCBMembers.htm).

Toxic Chemical Releases

2004

Air Releases: 9.8 millions lbs.

Land Releases: 154 million lbs.

Water Releases: 56,412 million lbs.

2003

Air Releases: 9.1 millions lbs.

Land Releases: 230.8 million lbs.

Water Releases: 57,978 million lbs.

Hazardous Waste Commercial Facilities

2005 - Hazardous Waste Managed Clean Harbors

Aragonite Facility: 100,307 tons

Grassy Mt. Facility: 297,405 tons

EnergySolutions:

14,955 tons of mixed waste

Waste Management

Prior to the 1970s, disposal of various wastes lacked environmental oversight and guidance. Consequently, some wastes were discarded without regard for the impact to human health and the environment. That situation has improved with the establishment of solid and hazardous waste regulations and cleanup programs designed to protect the environment and public health. The known contaminated sites remaining in Utah include industrial facilities, mining and military operations, manufacturing activities, small businesses, and others. Contaminants range from heavy metals, chemicals, solvents and acids to petroleum products and other wastes. Once a contaminated site is identified it is assessed for the potential threat to human health or environment. Based on that assessment, a clean up strategy is developed.

Essentially, there are three types of waste – non-hazardous solid waste, hazardous waste and radioactive waste – that are regulated with consistency across the nation. In Utah, municipal waste is the largest component of non-hazardous waste generated. The municipal waste is sent to one of 34 landfills permitted to accept the waste. Hazardous Waste is regulated under the Utah Solid and Hazardous Waste Act. It is waste that is highly ignitable, corrosive, reactive or toxic and, if mismanaged, can pose a substantial threat to human health or the environment and therefore must be properly managed and disposed of at one of Utah's permitted 14 hazardous waste facilities or other permitted hazardous waste facilities outside of Utah. Of the 14 facilities which manage regulated quantities of hazardous waste, three are commercial facilities which manage, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste generated by other businesses. These three commercial facilities managed 99 percent of the total 418,533 tons of hazardous waste generated in Utah in 2005, as shown in the table to the left.²

Municipal Solid Waste

The 1990s was a decade of change for solid waste management in Utah. New regulations now require landfills, with some regulatory exceptions, to be constructed with plastic liners and clay barriers to prevent contaminants from leaching into the groundwater. In 2005, 83 percent of the 2.3 million tons of municipal solid waste was disposed of in lined landfills. Landfill gas collection systems have been installed to reduce emissions to the atmosphere and to use the collected methane gas as an alternative fuel.

In the past, most local governments operated a landfill. However, the recent trend is to close smaller landfills and create larger regional ones. As example, there were approximately 170 municipal landfills 30 years ago³ as compared to 34 landfills today.⁴

Despite the growing population, the amount of municipal waste has remained relatively constant, which demonstrates the impact of the amount of waste being recovered (recycled or composted). In 2002, Utah

generated approximately 2.48 million tons of municipal waste,⁵ primarily from homes and workplaces – an increase of about 7 percent over a seven-year period.

Hazardous Waste

In 2005, 74 Utah facilities generated 78,233 tons of hazardous waste, excluding hazardous wastewater managed on site. Nine facilities generated 69,472 tons, or 89 percent of the total reported quantity. Incineration, thermal treatment, pollution control equipment, painting operations, process equipment maintenance and outdated products were the primary sources of hazardous waste. Preliminary estimates from EPA indicate that nationally, Utah ranked 35th in the amount of hazardous waste generated in 2005, the most recent available data.

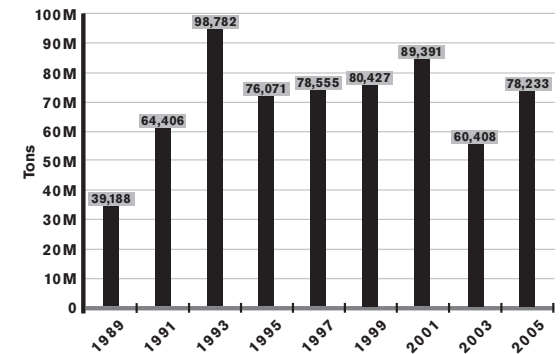
DEQ ensures the disposal of hazardous waste is done in a manner to protect the environment and the public health and safety. It does so through a combination of oversight activities that include review of permit applications, and making modifications to the permit to ensure performance and design standards are met, as well as operational procedures, groundwater monitoring, gas monitoring, record-keeping, financial assurance, closure and post-closure care. DEQ makes routine and unannounced inspections. Prior to construction activities, construction plans, quality assurance, and quality control plans are reviewed. During construction, inspections are conducted to ensure the plans are followed.

Andrew Avenue Success Story

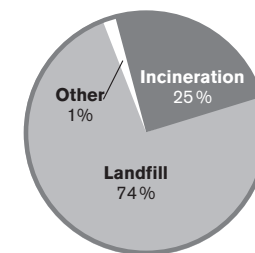
The Engelhard Corporation operated a petroleum catalyst manufacturing and regeneration facility on nearly 400 acres of land at 3050 West Andrew Avenue, in Salt Lake City, from 1988 until 1999. The plant also operated under various names and owners between 1950 and 1988. Past operations at the site have resulted in soil and groundwater contamination on the majority of the site. In 2002, Engelhard sold the property to The **Ninigret Group** (Ninigret), a land developer. As part of the sale, Ninigret assumed responsibility for closing three hazardous waste storage pads at the site. In addition, Ninigret also assumed the major responsibility for conducting investigations and the remediation of site contamination.

Since 2002, Ninigret has worked very closely with the **Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste** (DSHW) to conduct investigation and remediation of select portions of the property, starting on the west side and moving east. When the cleanup activities were completed to the satisfaction of DSHW, Ninigret sold the property for development. Several new businesses are currently operating on the remediated portions of the property. This cooperative effort has allowed formerly contaminated land to be returned to a useful and productive condition. Based on the current state of the site investigation and remediation, it is expected that corrective action will be completed at the former Engelhard property in the next two to three years.

Utah Hazardous Waste Generation



2005 Utah Hazardous Waste Management Methods



The **Radiation Control Board** represents a diverse group of interests that oversee radiation issues in the state of Utah. The Board considers issues that affect **uranium mills, commercial radioactive waste disposal, medical X-ray users** and those who use radioactive materials from commercial, research and industrial purposes. For more information about the Board and its members visit: www.radiationcontrol.utah.gov/drc-brd.htm

Radioactive Wastes

Radioactive Waste in Utah is regulated by the Division of Radiation Control, as part of an agreement with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) that gives the state the authority to license, regulate and inspect users of certain types of radioactive materials. There are approximately 240 licensees within the state of Utah authorized to use radioactive materials. They include medical, industrial, well logging, moisture density gauges, flow meters and academic research.

Hazardous Waste

In 2005, Utah imported 77,012 tons of hazardous waste, which accounts for 19 percent of the total commercially managed hazardous waste at Utah facilities. Approximately 41 percent of the imported hazardous waste was generated in California. Nationally, Utah ranked 16th in the amount of imported hazardous waste and 38th in the amount of exported hazardous waste in 2005.⁶

Federal Facility

The Deseret Chemical Depot, located in Tooele County, is scheduled to close in 2011 after it finishes its mission of destroying 45 percent of the nation's chemical weapons stockpile. As of June 2005, all stockpiled GB and VX nerve agents had been safely destroyed through incineration. Currently, the facility is destroying mustard agent.

Oversight of Medical Uses of Radiation

Medical x-rays account for the majority of the average citizen's exposure to man-made radiation. Most scientists believe there is a health risk from low levels of exposure to x-rays, but the risk is generally considered to be small when compared with the benefits.

X-ray exposure is minimized and image quality is improved when X-ray systems and operators perform properly. Therefore, the Radiation Control Rules require regular registration and inspection of X-ray units. Operators of X-ray equipment designed for human use must also meet the licensing requirements required by the State's Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing.

About 2000 facilities are currently registered with the Division. Approximately 6200 tubes or machines are being used in health care, research, and industrial applications throughout Utah. Dental and medical uses account for the majority of the machines, although there are a significant number of other uses. For more information on X-Ray Exposure visit www.radiationcontrol.utah.gov/drc_xray.htm.

Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal

By virtue of Utah's long-standing membership in the Northwest Compact, low-level radioactive waste generated in Utah must be disposed of at the host site operated by U.S. Ecology on the Hanford Reservation in eastern Washington. Envirocare of Utah, now owned and operated by EnergySolutions, opened a site in Utah in 1988 to receive naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM waste). Eventually, Envirocare expanded to take mixed waste, Class A low-level waste, and uranium mill tailings. The company worked out an agreement with the Northwest Compact that allows EnergySolutions to receive low-level waste from most of the country excluding the members of the Northwest Compact. Compacts must affirm that the low-level waste is acceptable for disposal at the facility.

On the national front, one site, Duratek in Barnwell, S.C. is ramping down disposal volumes until 2008 when the site will only be open to members of the Atlantic Compact. Duratek receives all classes of low level radioactive waste. The U.S. Ecology facility serving the Northwest Compact (Alaska, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho) also receives all classes (A,B,C) of low level radioactive waste and partners with the Rocky Mountain Compact (Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada) in receiving limited amounts of low level radioactive waste. A new facility, Waste Control Specialist in Texas is in the process of licensing a low-level radioactive waste facility to take care of low-level waste from Texas and Vermont. Whether this facility will be willing to accept wastes from other states is speculation at this point. Discussions are on-going nationwide to ensure that the 36 states that will be excluded from Barnwell will have a disposal option after July 1, 2008.

Volumes of waste disposal at EnergySolutions have increased substantially from 13 million cubic feet in 2001 to 24.7 million cubic feet in 2005. This volume represents Class A low-level radioactive waste, uranium mill tailings, mixed waste, and NORM waste.⁷

The Utah Legislature in 2002 passed a law that required out-of-state waste generators and processors to seek a Utah permit to transport radioactive waste to Utah. There are 168 "active" permits that resulted in over 17,000 individual shipments in 2005.

Uranium Mills

Currently, there are facilities licensed to manage uranium mill tailings. EnergySolutions receives and disposes of uranium waste at its low-level radioactive waste facility in Clive, located in Utah's West Desert; International Uranium Corporation operates a mill in Blanding, Utah, where it extracts the uranium from ores and alternate feed materials; Plateau Resources in Ticaboo, has not been issued a license but hopes to resume operations; and Rio Algom in Lisbon Valley, southeast of Moab, is in the process of reclamation activities. It must complete a site closure plan that provides a detailed description of the

Low-Level Radioactive Waste

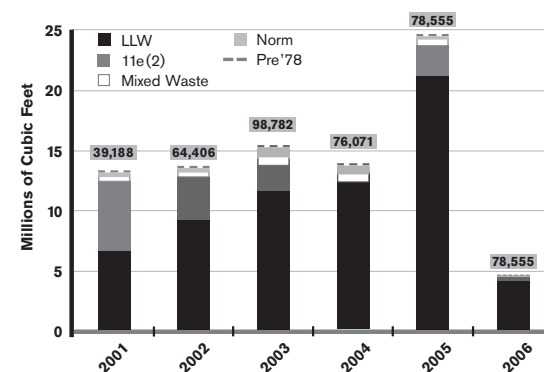
LLW is low-level radioactive waste, which mostly includes soils lightly contaminated with radioactivity.

Mixed Waste contains both radioactive and hazardous waste

NORM is naturally occurring radioactive material which can be a contaminant in a waste

Class A is waste that is higher in radioactivity than the low-activity radioactive waste.

Radioactive Waste Disposal Volumes 2001-2005

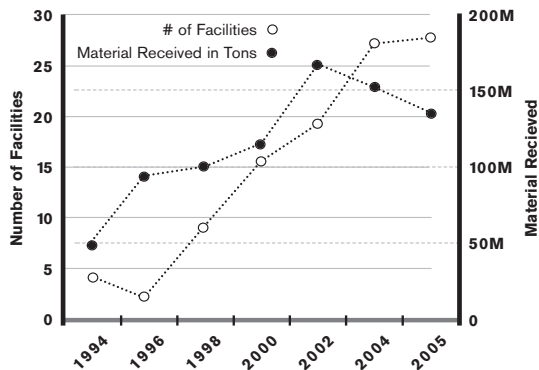




Atlas Success Story

After a 10-year-long effort from **DEQ, Grand County**, and others, the **U.S. Department of Energy** is in the process of removing the 13.5 million tons of uranium mill tailings from the former **Atlas** mill site on the banks of the **Colorado River** near **Moab** to a more suitable location at **Crescent Junction**, 30 miles away. For more info visit www.moabtailings.org.

Growth of Composting in Utah



reclamation, decontamination and dismantlement of the mill facilities, final closure of the mill tailing disposal cells, and the plans for environmental monitoring after the site has been closed.

High-Level Nuclear Waste

On Sept. 7, 2006, Utah won a significant battle to keep nuclear waste out of the state when two Interior Department agencies rejected proposals by Private Fuel Storage (PFS) to temporarily store nuclear fuel rods on the Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indian reservation in Tooele County, 45 miles southwest of Salt Lake City. In two separate decisions, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) refused to grant PFS the rights of way to build a rail spur to transport by rail 40,000 tons of nuclear spent fuel on land Congress declared as "wilderness." In a separate but equally important decision, the Bureau of Indian Affairs disapproved a lease to allow PFS to use Goshute tribal lands as a temporary storage facility. The decision brings renewed optimism to state leaders who have fought the PFS plan every step of the way since 1996 when Goshute tribal leader Leon Bear signed a lease agreement with PFS, a consortium of mostly Eastern nuclear utilities.

Pollution Prevention

Composting Facilities

Composting of yard waste, sewage sludge and food waste has been a major component of the solid waste management system for many areas. Several agricultural operations utilize composting to convert manure into a marketable commodity. Most compost facilities are operated by municipalities as part of their landfill and disposal operations.

Recycling Facilities

Much of the recycling in Utah is done by private industry. Public recycling programs consist of curbside collection and drop off centers. Several landfills operate drop off centers that accept ferrous and nonferrous metals, paper, corrugated cardboard, tires, used oil and carpet padding. Some collection of plastic and glass also takes place. Information on the amount of material recycled in Utah is not available from the private companies that handle the recycled material from public and private recycling activities.

E-Waste

There is a growing need for recycling electronic equipment such as old television sets and cell phones. The 2006 Utah Legislature determined that additional study was needed to evaluate the recycling options available to Utah residents. E-waste may be addressed during the upcoming 2007 Legislative session.

Used Oil Recycling

Prior to 1990s, there were minimal rules pertaining to the proper management and recycling of used oil. Furthermore, there were no established collection centers available to households, or a “Do-It-Yourself Program” to recycle used oil. As a result, significant quantities of used oil were improperly discarded in sewer drains, on land as a dust or weed suppressant, and in landfills, polluting the environment and endangering public health. In 1993, the Utah Legislature enacted the Used Oil Management Act, which required DEQ to develop a statewide Used Oil Recycling Program. The volume of used oil recycled from household participation has grown from 123,586 gallons in 1995 to 512,549 gallons in 2005. The total volume of business and household participation in used oil recycling in Utah rose from 3.7 million gallons in 1990 to about 11.5 million gallons in 2005.⁸ More information on the program can be found at: www.UsedOil.utah.gov.

Waste Tire Program

Waste tire piles can be breeding grounds for disease-carrying mosquitoes. If set on fire, tire piles burn with intense heat, producing thick, black, hazardous smoke. These fires are difficult to extinguish and burn for days. In 1990, the Utah Waste Tire Recycling Act was enacted to help create a recycling market for waste tires generated in Utah and recycle accumulated tire piles. Currently, markets exist for the approximate 2.3 million waste tires generated annually in Utah. The amount of tires recycled has gone from 43 tons in 1991 to more than 35,000 tons (nearly 2.3 million waste tires) in 2005.⁹

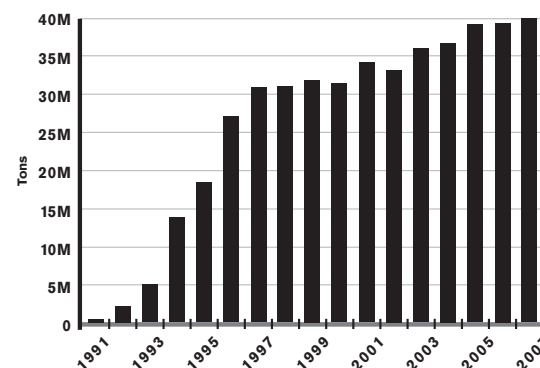
Lead Acid Battery Recycling Program

The 2006 Legislature reauthorized the Lead Acid Battery Act for another 10 years, a cost-free program to the taxpayer that recycles lead acid batteries commonly found in vehicles. The act has been in effect since 1992, and it requires all retail outlets that sell lead acid batteries to accept the old batteries from customers if they buy new ones. The batteries are then taken out of state for recycling, primarily to lead smelters that reclaim the lead. State law also prohibits the disposal of lead acid batteries in landfills. No data is available to determine the actual volume of used batteries collected and recycled. As evidence of the program’s success, the Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste has not received any complaints regarding illegal disposal of lead acid batteries.

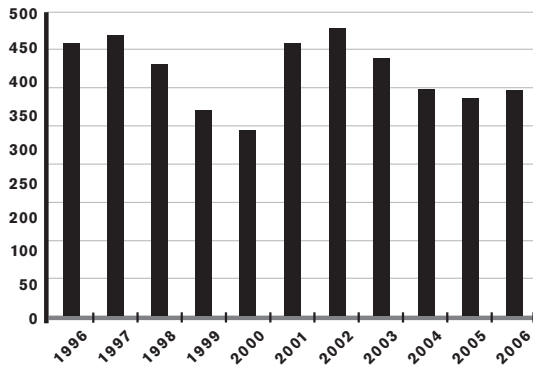
Clean Utah Success Story

Utah businesses have benefited from participation in **Clean Utah** – a voluntary initiative that rewards companies for reducing or preventing pollution. The program, designed by a stakeholder group in collaboration with **DEQ** and consultation with **EPA**, has seen a steady increase in participation since the program officially launched in September 2004. As of October 2006, there are 12 businesses participating in the program. For more information visit: www.deq.utah.gov/cleanutah.

Utah Waste Tires Recycled



**Number of Incident of Notifications
of Spills Received**



Spill Reports

The Division of Environmental Response and Remediation (DERR) receives approximately 400 reports of chemical spills each year. The calls come from companies reporting accidental toxic spills, watchful citizens who spot contaminants being dumped in drainages or other unauthorized places, and residents calling the division to learn how to clean up household wastes, like broken mercury thermometers. DEQ provides guidance and support to ensure that these spills are properly remediated.

Reclamation Projects

Many of the contaminated sites that must be cleaned up today are the result of historic land use practices. The sites vary from small toxic spills and leaking tanks to large areas of contamination from legacy mining operations. The contaminated sites fall under different classifications depending on the regulated authority – RCRA Corrective Action, EPA Superfund or state voluntary cleanup programs.

The Division of Environmental Response and Remediation (DERR) is charged with protecting public health and Utah's environment by administering the superfund and state voluntary cleanup programs in order to cleanup chemically contaminated sites by ensuring that underground storage tanks are properly managed.

Cleanup Totals

Program	Area	Volume of Groundwater
Superfund	1,015 acres	40,850,000 gallons
Emergency Removals	2,824 acres	3,435,000,000 gallons
Federal Facilities	6,815 acres	1,046,500,000 gallons
Voluntary Cleanup Program	1,086 acres	0 gallons
Totals	11,740 acres	4,522,350,000 gallons

Superfund Cleanups

The most toxic waste sites are listed on the Superfund National Priorities List (NPL), established by Congress in 1980 and administered by EPA. As of 2005, there were 22 NPL sites in Utah. Cleanup work is complete at eight of these sites. For more information on the Superfund cleanups visit: www.superfund.utah.gov/.

Midvale Slag Success Story

In August 2006, community leaders in south-central Salt Lake Valley celebrated the completion of a **Superfund site** cleanup known as “Midvale Slag,” a 446-acre site that is now on its way to become a mixed-use development along the scenic Jordan River. This, along with another redevelopment project on the former 270-acre **Sharon Steel Superfund** site marks a major transformation from decades ago when area smelters processed ore from local mines and left a legacy of contamination to what will become an attractive residential and retail community. Using a unique financial arrangement, the property owner of the former site of the U.S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co. used Superfund special account funds set aside by three responsible parties in 1991 to pay for the cost of cleanup, which amounted to about \$17 million on this portion. The cleanup was recently performed by the property owner’s contractor under the oversight of **EPA** and **DEQ**. The neighboring former **Sharon Steel mill** was declared a Superfund site in 1990 and deleted from the **NPL** by EPA in 2004 following cleanup completion in 1998. Twenty percent of the Midvale city area has now been returned to reuse.



Before

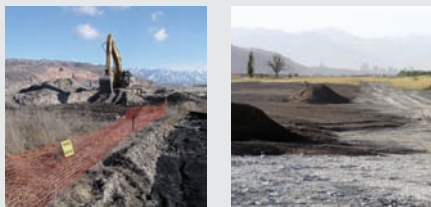


After

Brownfields

Other types of blighted lands include Brownfield lands on which hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants may have or have been present. Cleaning up and redeveloping these lands improves the neighborhoods and the local economy. DERR has assisted communities in obtaining federal funding assistance to clean up Brownfields. DERR has completed nine Brownfields assessments and is currently assessing an additional 10 Brownfield sites. These assessments provide information to local governments about the environmental conditions of suspected Brownfields properties. This information can be used to guide decisions about revitalization and redevelopment of the properties. These sites may also be cleaned up through the Utah Voluntary Cleanup Program. In some cases, federal grants may also be available for cleanup.

DERR also offers local governments assistance with their applications for competitive Brownfields grants from EPA. Communities that have received EPA Brownfields grants include West Jordan, Salt Lake City, Murray, Provo and Ogden. Information about Brownfields can be found at: www.epa.gov/brownfields/, www.superfund.utah.gov/vcp.htm, www.undergroundtanks.utah.gov/ustfields.htm.



Portland Success Story

The 71-acre **Portland Cement** waste site at 1000 S. Redwood Road was placed on the EPA's **Superfund National Priorities List** in 1986 because the contaminants, including arsenic, lead, cadmium, were considered an environmental risk to nearby industrial and residential areas. Cleanup of the **NPL** site was completed in 1998.

Two other 15-acre sites where the company discarded its kiln material were "orphaned" in that they were not part of the NPL cleanup. In 2006, the state, through a \$3.3 million contract with a Montana firm, completed the project by cleaning up the remaining two sites located near the Great Salt Lake, at 9300 West 600 North and 2500 West Center in North Salt Lake. **DEQ** used leftover money from the Superfund account, which was funded in part by a 1995 bankruptcy settlement agreement with the former company. Both properties are now seeded and restored for productive use.

Voluntary Cleanup Program

The Utah Legislature in 1997 passed a law that created the Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) that encourages property owners to voluntarily clean up environmentally impaired sites. This thereby avoids the stigma attached to the Superfund sites that could hamper economic redevelopment. By the end of 2005, DEQ had received 45 VCP applications and issued 16 "Certificates of Completion" or "No Further Action" letters to VCP applicants. Today there are 51 total VCP applications, and 18 have been completed.

Underground Storage Tank Program

Because more than 50 percent of Utahns rely on the groundwater as a major drinking water source, DERR is committed to protecting the public from Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks (LUSTs).

EPA developed regulations that require owners and operators of Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) to prevent, find and correct any leaks or spills. As a result of a federal mandate, Utah amended the Solid and Hazardous Waste Act in 1986, which established the UST Program, to require all owners and operators to register all tanks. By 1998, all operating facilities were required to be upgraded with corrosion protection, spill or overfill equipment, and they must regularly monitor their tanks for releases. Tanks that could not be upgraded were closed. As a result of these changes to the requirements, the number of regulated tanks has decreased from approximately 10,000 in 1991 to 4,000 in 2006.

Fact

Nearly 4,000 releases from underground storage tanks have been identified and cleaned up since the program began in 1988.

Meth Labs

In 2004, the Utah Legislature passed a law that requires local health departments to create a list of properties used for clandestine methamphetamine labs reported by law enforcement. Methamphetamine can be easily produced in makeshift labs in homes by using common household ingredients, including over the counter drugs and household chemicals that are cooked to produce the drug. Under the law, the Utah Department of Health is charged with developing standards for cleanup, and DEQ is charged with creating a Certified Clandestine Drug Lab Contractor Certification program. DEQ completed rules for a certification program in October 2005 and began offering certification testing that same month. As of July 19, 2006, 11 individuals have become certified cleanup contractors. Information about the Clandestine Drug Lab Cleanup program can be found at www.superfund.utah.gov/meth_cleanup.htm.

South Temple Success Story

Many former **LUST** sites have been cleaned up and redeveloped. On the west side of Salt Lake City, a site at North Temple and 600 West was slated for media housing for the 2002 Winter Olympics. However, the discovery of petroleum-based groundwater contamination put the project on hold. With an EPA grant of \$14,000, **DERR** performed groundwater cleanup operations and the vacant property has been redeveloped into an attractive four-story apartment building, with commercial offices on the ground floor.



Before



After

- 1 Facts and Figures 2000 Bureau of Land Management, Utah. www.ut.blm.gov/FactsFigures/factsandfigures.htm
- 2 "Preliminary National Biennial RCRA Hazardous Waste Report: Based on 2005 Data." Report unavailable on the Internet.
- 3 Data is according to the "1972 Utah State Solid Waste Management Plan."
- 4 Data is based on a compilation of annual reports submitted by the permitted facilities to the Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste (DSHW).
- 5 Data is based on a compilation of annual reports submitted by the permitted facilities to DSHW. For more information visit: www.hazardouswaste.utah.gov/SWBranch/SWSection/Adobe/SolidWaste/2006_Landfill_List.pdf.
- 6 "Preliminary National Biennial RCRA Hazardous Waste Report: Based on 2005 Data."
- 7 Data is based on a compilation of quarterly reports submitted by EnergySolutions between 2001 and 2005.
- 8 The information is based on required annual reports by permitted used oil facilities in Utah. The reports were submitted to the Division of Oil, Gas and Mining until 1993. After which, the used oil recycling program was moved to DEQ and annual reports are required to be submitted by March 1 for the prior calendar year.
- 9 Data is based on the "Waste Tire Fund Report" by the Utah Division of Finance, Department of Administrative Services.